

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62 67

LIBRARY,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

1913

CRAWFORD'S CATALOG

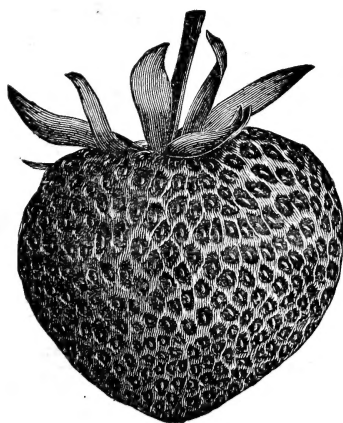
OF

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS

ALSO

GLADIOLUS BULBS



M. CRAWFORD COMPANY

111

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

Another Year, 1913.

We greet our friends at this beginning of a new season with thanks for the past and good wishes for the future, and present our modest catalog as a message from an old friend.

Our Mr. M. Crawford has been planting and caring for strawberries for fifty-seven years, and selling plants forty-six years. A third of a century ago he sent out his first catalog. Its plain honesty and sincerity won for it a kindly reception, and we may say without egotism that the Crawford catalogs have been issued in the same spirit during all these intervening years.

In 1900 the firm of M. Crawford Company was organized, and under the new name the old policy has been continued.

It has been our aim to do a careful and satisfactory retail business, rather than to carry on a large wholesale trade, which could not be done profitably in a manufacturing center like ours, where the shops and mills require the services of tens of thousands of employees. Help is scarce and costly, but we have succeeded fairly well in securing the moderate amount needed for our business.

We have had many successful years, and a few that were otherwise. The weather has much to do with our prosperity, and occasionally it has shown us its worst side. Last year it was ideal for plant growth, but another enemy appeared, an unexplainable scourge of white grubs, which we have learned were very destructive in many sections. They made such havoc in our plantation that we find ourselves back in the days of small things—beginning over, as it were—pricing plants by the dozen and hundred, when we have been accustomed to having thousands. Some of the popular varieties of which we planted largely were so devastated that we have not enough for our own planting, hence they are omitted from our list.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON begins about the first of April, sometimes a little earlier than that, very seldom later.

OUR PACKING is first-class, secure and at the same time light, thus reducing transportation charges to a minimum.

WE WARRANT our plants to reach their destination in good order. If they are not satisfactory we will replace them or return the price. This guarantee does not extend to other countries than our own, and it terminates here on the first day of May.

MISTAKES—Our work is done with

careful attention to every detail, and we seldom make mistakes, but they are possible, and when they do occur we rectify them with pleasure. In such cases we should be notified promptly.

TRUE TO NAME—In growing plants we take the greatest care to keep the varieties separate, and are perfectly sure that those grown from stock of our own raising are pure and true to name; but it has happened a few times in our experience that plants purchased to propagate from were not true, and we sold them without knowing this. In such a case we cheerfully make restitution, but stipulate that we shall not be liable for more than the price of the plants.

ORDER EARLY—We can not urge this too earnestly. By so doing you are reasonably sure of getting the varieties you want, and of getting them early, which means gain to you when they come into bearing. It is also an advantage to us, enabling us to have our orders recorded, tags written and all arrangements made before the rush of the shipping season comes on. If you are not prepared to remit, forward your order and have it booked, then send the money when you are ready for the plants. See our premium for early orders, on another page.

TIME OF SHIPMENT—It is our wish to send out every order just when it is wanted, and our patrons can make it easy for us to do this by naming a date on which they would like their plants shipped. If you can not decide this point so long beforehand say "Ship when notified," and write us when you are ready. Many of our customers have already established this habit, and we should be pleased to have all do so.

OUR TERMS are cash before shipment, except in dealing with experiment stations and other public institutions.

REMITTANCES may be sent by bank paper, money order or registered letter, or, if small, in stamps. Do not trust currency in letters unregistered.

SUBSTITUTION—Early in the season it is needless to mention this, but later on it is a good plan to say whether we may substitute or not. Oftentimes we can do this very satisfactorily if permitted. To those who order late in the season we recommend naming a second choice in case we are out of the first. We reserve the right to substitute as best we can after the first of May.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Lovers of strawberries are delighted to know that they can now have this favorite fruit five or six months in the year, instead of one, as in days gone by. Everbearing plants set in the spring will yield a good crop in the fall, again the next June, and still again the second fall, making three crops in two years, instead of one. When the plants are set in the spring, the blossoms should be kept off until the middle or last of July to allow the plants to become strong and well established. There will be ripe fruit in about four weeks from the time you stop cutting the blossoms, and right along after that until the ground freezes up for winter.

The first American everbearing variety known was the Pan-American, discovered in a bed of Bismarck by Samuel Cooper, of Delevan, N. Y., about fourteen years ago. This is the ancestor of all the native everbearers before the public today, and there are probably a dozen varieties. We have four—Americus, Iowa, Progressive and Superb. The first three were originated by Harlow Rockhill, and the last by Mr. Cogner. Mr. Rockhill also produced Francis, which is a prolific yielder of delicious berries, but does not make plants rapidly. The varieties mentioned all have perfect blossoms and are good yielders. Americus is a close rival of Francis in flavor, both being very superior. Superb and Progressive come next, while Iowa is just fair, nothing extra. Iowa, however, has the advantage in size, being the largest of the group, with the exception of Superb.

AMERICUS has been before the public long enough to become quite well known, and does not need to be described at great length. It is a vigorous grower, a good plant-maker and a generous yielder. Its fruit is of fair size, and, as previously stated, delicious in flavor. The runner plants begin to blossom even before they take root, and continue in bearing as long as the weather permits.

IOWA is the equal of Americus in vigor, and even exceeds it in producing plants. Its fruit is considerably larger, but falls behind in flavor. It is a good yielder, and the young runners bear fruit, but hardly as freely as those of Americus. Two years ago it was our opinion that this was the best money-maker of all the everbearers we then had, but appearances now indicate that Superb will take the lead.

PROGRESSIVE—This is new to the public, and is still under the control of the originator, Mr. Rockhill, who has set the price at \$2.00 per dozen, which is not quite as high as the

initial price of his previous introductions. It is a genuine everbearer and its little runners, like those of Americus, play that they are grown-ups and bloom before they take root. Mr. Rockhill places a high estimate on this variety, which he states was the only plant retained out of four thousand hybrid seedlings. In 1911 he called it "a winner," and in 1912 "the best berry on earth." He compares the plant with Dunlap in vigor and hardiness and also in producing young plants. The fruit is of medium size, red throughout, and excellent in quality.

SUPERB—This berry does justice to its name. It is a splendid grower and makes plenty of plants. Mr. Cooper, the originator, describes the fruit as "large, dark red and glossy, firm, and of extra good quality." It has not the trait of bearing fruit on young runners to any considerable extent, and for this reason it is more profitable grown in hills. W. F. Allen says: "So far Superb is the best on the list." Several other growers also place it at the head. Locality and mode of treatment may have something to do with this opinion. It is certainly a fine grower and bears splendidly on spring-set plants all summer and fall, but the fact that the young runners do not, as a rule, yield fruit seems somewhat of a disadvantage unless one adopts the hill system of cultivation. In that case the Superb will give ample crops, three in two years, of fine, high-flavored berries.

Mr. D. J. Miller, of Millersburg, Ohio, an experienced strawberry grower, and the originator of several good varieties, writes as follows: "The Superb is the most valuable among all the fall bearers. It is a strong and healthy grower, makes plenty of runner plants, and some of these will fruit the first season. I found one that ripened fine berries before it had taken root, but to produce a large crop I presume the runners should be kept off all summer. I let all the runners grow the past season. I was after the plants and not the fruit, but we still had plenty of fruit, and the plants that made but few runners bore by far the most. The Superb is very large, of the finest form, wonderfully attractive to the eye, and of excellent flavor. I have grown them the past season that twenty berries filled a quart basket heaped full."

Such a report as the above seems sufficient to tempt any one who has the use of a garden spot to plant a bed of some everbearing variety. It is a pleasure that must be experienced

in order to be appreciated to have a supply of this delightful fruit through August and the autumn months, a treat that was considered impossible in our northern climate until this new branch of the strawberry family came to light. We wish that every one of our customers not already supplied with everbearing plants would set a bed this spring, and prove their value by eating their fruit next fall.

NEW JUNE VARIETIES

These are Hub and Goodell. We sold the former last year in small quantities, and the latter we now offer for the first time. We wish every strawberry lover to give these fine new berries a trial.

HUB (perfect blossom). Medium to late. This grand berry was introduced last year by S. H. Warren, of Massachusetts, who was engaged in strawberry culture before most of the growers of the present day were born.

In Mr. Warren's new catalog he says: "The Hub was originated in Massachusetts by Mr. George Fuller, of Melrose, who for many years made a specialty of growing strawberries and strawberry seedlings. Mr. Fuller was a particular friend of mine, and when he was eighty years old he gave me two hundred plants. The Hub is a seedling of the Bubach and the Belmont, the latter of which it resembles in shape. The fruit is large, smooth and firm, dark glossy red in color, and shines as if it were varnished. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that it is the most attractive strawberry I have ever seen, and I have been growing strawberries for fifty-eight years.

The plants of the Hub are productive, and their season is from medium to late. They have enough strong, healthy runners, but these are not in excess.

The originator of the Hub considered its quality better than that of the Marshall, and I consider the Marshall the standard of excellence in quality.

Before Mr. Fuller gave me the Hub plants I would gladly have given him \$5.00 a piece for a limited number of them to grow the fruit from and would have signed any restrictions not to dispose of the plants. I never had a berry that I would rather have than the Hub, and I have grown many kinds."

Mr. Wilfrid Wheeler, an extensive grower and a prominent member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, writes as follows in the fall of 1911:

"During the season of 1910 I visited the farm of S. H. Warren to see the

Hub strawberry growing. I found it to be one of the most productive high quality berries that I have ever seen. In color it is a glossy crimson, very pleasing to the eye, and it seems to do well on several kinds of soil. I certainly think it is a good berry."

Mr. Warren gives other testimonials, but the foregoing seem sufficient to convince those who are interested that they want to try the Hub.

GOODELL (perfect, early, and makes a long season). Mr. Samuel Goodell, of Seattle, Washington, originated this wonderful berry after about ten years of careful breeding, in which many varieties were involved. It first attracted public attention in 1908, when Mr. Goodell took fruit to the office of *The Horticulturist*, published in Seattle. The editor said in part:

"Samples brought to the Horticulturist office seemed to be of the Marshall type, but larger, more uniform in shape and color, and of much better flavor. Specimens left at the office were kept a full week, and dried up before becoming mouldy. Describing the fruit, it is large, round, slightly conical, dark, glossy crimson, extending color to center; firm, rich, high flavor, and excellent; strong grower, and very productive. Ripens early, and continues long in season, with proper cultivation and moisture."

Prof. W. H. Lawrence, in charge of the Experiment Station at Puyallup, Washington, speaking of this new berry, says:

"I visited Mr. Samuel Goodell, Seattle, Washington, and examined his new strawberry. The older plants, which are bearing the second crop, are twelve to fifteen inches high and of uniform medium green color. The leaves form a rather dense cluster in the center of the hill, and all stand nearly erect. The fruiting stems, which are very numerous and much branched, are prostrate, and form a ring about twenty inches in diameter. Although some of the fruit had been gathered, I found by actual count that the number of berries on each plant at that time ranged from 150 to 225, a majority of them bearing about 200. The fruit had not been gathered for three or four days. The ripe fruit varied in diameter from three-fourths to one and one-half inches, or even larger. Some berries weighed three ounces each. The over-ripe berries in the mass of fruit were in many cases actually crushed by the weight of the dense mass. The general shape of the fruit is blunt-conical, although some of the largest are almost heart-shaped. The skin of the fruit is uniformly deep red, almost black when over-ripe. The seeds are small and not very numerous. The flesh is almost blood red through-

out, very firm, sub-acid and of excellent flavor, even surpassing that of the Hunn, which I consider the best-flavored berry I have seen grown in this section. In gathering the fruit I observed that this berry does not cap. The skin is very firm, and I believe this fruit will prove to be an excellent shipper. Ripe berries, even the over-ripe ones, when removed from the stems and allowed to remain on the ground, seldom decay, but gradually dry out. I would say that this strawberry is superior to any other variety that has been brought to my notice, considering all the points. If it is as good as observations indicate it is certainly the most desirable strawberry that has been grown in the Puget Sound region."

We give below some extracts from an article in *The Ranch*, by the horticultural editor, Rev. F. Walden, an experienced fruit grower:

"Some time about the 20th of June I was looking over the various exhibits in the Agricultural Building on the Fair grounds (at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition), when H. E. Van Deman called to me to look at some strawberries. I am an old strawberry grower, but I have never seen anything equal to what I beheld when I heeded this call from my friend Van Deman. I have seen as large berries, so it will be understood that it was not merely in the matter of size that these excelled. They were large, very large, but their chief attractions were in some other points. These berries were smooth. Near by were some that were as large, or nearly so, but they were horny and ill-shaped. These big cockscomb berries are not handsome, and in many cases they have hard cores, and the horns are not well colored. But the berries I was called to examine were not only smooth, but were thoroughly ripened through and through. I have since at different times eaten a number of these berries, and find them without any hard cores. They are dark red in color, and this extends to all parts of the fruit. The quality could not be surpassed. * * * I have since had several talks with Mr. Goodell and find that this magnificent berry is not the outcome of one cross, but of several crosses. It is the result of careful breeding or cross-breeding carried on for years. It is very interesting to hear how this Burbank of Seattle has worked to develop this berry."

The Sunnyside Nursery, of Sunnyside, Washington, introduced the Goodell, and Mr. F. K. Spalding, president of the firm, tells how he became interested in the berry as follows:

"While visiting the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Prof. Van Deman,

the noted fruit expert, called my attention to a strawberry named the Goodell. It was in competition with such berries as Marshall, Clark Seedling and other standard varieties, but far outclassed them all on every point, having better flavor, sweeter, the meat a solid red to the core, with an aroma of the wild berry. In fact, it has two crosses of wild berry—one of wild Alpine and one of native wild berry. I visited Mr. Goodell, the originator, several times and saw the berry growing, which convinced me that the Goodell is the greatest of all known varieties, and that Mr. Goodell is deservedly called 'the Burbank of the Northwest' in strawberry culture."

Mr. R. K. Tiffany, of Sunnyside, U. S. Superintendent of Irrigation, testifies as follows:

"I am very glad to say a good word for the Goodell strawberry. My attention was attracted by a display of this berry at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, where the Goodell received a gold medal—the highest award given. The berries were pronounced by all who saw them to be superior in every respect to any other strawberry yet produced. From my own observation I can say that their flavor is the richest of any strawberry I have known, their appearance fine, their keeping and shipping qualities unexcelled, and their yield is far heavier than that of any strawberry that has been introduced into this district."

Mr. Goodell himself says:

"From three hundred young plants grown by the cutting method and planted in the fall I expected few if any berries. When spring came, and these little berry machines began to send up from their crowns one fruit stalk after another, till many of the plants had three or more each, I was very much surprised, and much more so when those huge berries began to ripen. Some of the plants were so small and the pile of berries around them was so large that it seemed they would almost pull the plants up by the roots. The last of the berries were just as large as were the first to ripen."

Again he says: "I shall be pleased to send you a plant of my wonderful new strawberry on trial. It took the gold medal at the A-Y-P. Exposition. Prof. Van Deman weighed single berries of three ounces each that had had no special care. It is the best ever seen on this coast in every respect."

The Goodell was introduced in the spring of 1912 at the very moderate price of \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred. We bought plants at that time. Wishing to make sure that it was holding its own, we wrote Prof. Van Deman for his present opinion of it.

He answered in Greene's Fruit Grower for January as follows:

"The Goodell strawberry is one of the best varieties that I ever knew, and so far I have never heard of anything but good reports of it, although the tests that I know of have mostly been in the far West. What it has done in the eastern States I know very little about, and am not sure that it has been widely tested in the latter region. If it has not been tried in the eastern States, as I think is probably

true, this should be done, for it is in both plant and fruit one of the best strawberries in existence. It is above medium in size, very well shaped, never coxcombed and of fine color and rich flavor. Every lover of strawberries should try the Goodell."

In order to give as many as possible a chance to try this wonderful berry, we offer it only by the dozen. That number will produce plants enough to set a good bed next year. Our price is 50 cents per dozen.

OTHER JUNE VARIETIES

AMANDA (P).—Medium to late. A great plant maker of great plants. Fruit large, handsome and good.

BARRYMORE (P.) — Midseason. This fine berry had its origin near Boston, Mass., where it ranks high among strawberries. It won three first premiums and a silver medal at the Boston show in 1908, and has held its own since. It is a fine grower and makes plenty of plants. It has yielded eight thousand quarts per acre and once exceeded this. The fruit is conical, very uniform in shape, dark, glossy red with red flesh, and of good flavor.

BUBACH (I.) — Medium. Well known.

COLUMBIA (I.)—Late. Plants numerous, healthy and prolific. Berries very large, light scarlet, glossy, and of excellent quality.

COMMONWEALTH (P.) — Very late. A good grower and bearer. Fruit large, very dark red, very rich in flavor and a wonderful keeper, but irregular in shape.

EARLY OZARK (P.) — Early. Plants large and productive, fruit large and good.

EKEY (P.)—Early medium. Makes large plants, but not many. It yields well, and the berries are large, long, dark red and glossy.

FENDALL (I.)—Early. A seedling of Wm. Belt, which it resembles in growth and productiveness, and in the great size and delicious flavor of its fruit. It makes a very long season.

FIRST QUALITY (P.)—Late. One of the best growers, and as prolific as Sample, from which it descended. The fruit is large, dark red, and good.

GIBSON (P.)—Medium early. This great berry originated in Michigan, and was grown locally for fruit several years before the public found it out. Being grown for fruit by many planters in the same vicinity, no one had a monopoly of the variety, and probably on this account it was introduced at a price so moderate that any one could afford to try it, and it

stepped into popularity at once. We bought our plants a year ago from Baldwin, of Michigan, who gives a very concise and thorough description, from which we quote freely:

"Gibson is a very strong grower, with long roots that withstand dry weather, and has plenty of dark green foliage to protect its enormous crop of fruit from the direct rays of the sun.

"**Productiveness**—The vines are simply loaded with berries.

"**Size**—One of the very largest.

"**Color**—A beautiful dark, glossy red. The flesh is red clear through. Calyx, bright green.

"**Quality**—As fine as can be found, and owing to its tough skin it is one of the very best of shipping varieties.

"**Shape**—Nearly round, and regular."

A grower in Bridgman, Michigan, picked over ninety bushels of Gibson berries from one-third of an acre in 1910.

GILL (P.)—Very early, and on that account, and because of its vigor and productiveness, it is desirable. The fruit is medium in size and quality.

GLEN MARY (P.)—Early. Vigorous and very productive. The fruit is very large, brilliant red, of good flavor and firm texture, but irregular in form, and rough in appearance. Popular in spite of its faults.

GOV. FORT (P.)—Very late. A cross between Sample and Glen Mary, resembling the former in shape and color and the latter in flavor. It makes splendid plants, with long, fibrous roots, and is said to be very productive.

HELEN GOULD (I.)—Medium to late. Makes plants of fair size and produces a moderate number of runners. The fruit is large and handsome, bright red, with red flesh, glossy and fairly firm. Its flavor is rich, but not the sweetest. Needs high culture.

HIGHLAND (I.)—Midseason. This berry is specially noted for its productiveness. The plants are large and

produce plenty of runners. The fruit is obtusely conical, fine glossy red, very juicy, rather tart, and extra fine for canning. It is only moderately firm.

JULY (I.)—Very late. Plants healthy and prolific, fruit perfect in form and color, of fine quality and above medium in size. Not a good shipper.

LATEST (I.)—Late. The plant is healthy, vigorous and prolific. The fruit is beautiful—large, long-conical, cherry red, sweet and delicious. Not very firm.

MANHATTAN (P.)—Late. An excellent variety. It makes plenty of plants, and they are large and productive. The fruit is very large and somewhat corrugated, but handsome, and quite firm. The largest berries weigh from one to two ounces.

MARGARET (P.)—This variety is remarkable for the vigor and productiveness of its plants, and the great size, brilliant beauty and delicious flavor of its fruit. It makes a very long season, and continues large to the last. It requires winter protection.

METEOR (I.)—Medium to late. We have heretofore classed this as having perfect blossoms, but have been informed within the past year that it is imperfect, and change it accordingly. It is a strong grower, with long, bushy roots, and very productive. The fruit is large, dark red and glossy, and endures unfavorable weather remarkably well.

MRS. MILLER (I.)—Medium to very late. A fine variety, healthy and prolific, yielding fruit of great size, handsome color and rich flavor. It is remarkably firm.

MODEL (P.)—Midseason. This is entirely new to the public, although we have had it for several years, first on trial and afterward as our own. It was originated and named by Mr. M. S. Hubbell, then of West Toledo, Ohio. He sent us plants for testing, with a description giving the berry high praise, which its behavior has justified. It is a seedling of William Belt, and shows some resemblance to that famous variety in both plants and fruit. It is a thrifty grower, with large foliage, and sends out plenty of runners. It yields a generous crop of bright red, handsome berries, of good size, which excel in firmness and are delicious in flavor. The first to ripen are cockscombed, like those of Wm. Belt. After that they are conical. Strawberry lovers who like to try new varieties should include this in their purchases.

NICK OHMER (P.)—Midseason. Well known for its great size and beauty and its superior flavor. It needs winter protection.

NORWOOD (P.)—Medium early. A strong grower, and yields fruit of immense size and beautiful color. Its flavor is excellent, and it is recommended as a good shipper.

OHIO BOY (P.)—Medium to late. A rank grower, and makes many plants. The fruit is large, dark red and good, but sometimes rather rough.

OREM (P.)—Late. A thrifty grower. Later than Gandy and more productive. Berries large, light red, and of good quality. Mr. C. W. Smith, of Nova Scotia, sends us an item in regard to this berry that is worth repeating, as follows: "Last summer, when my wife brought in berries of the Orem, nine filled a basket rounding up—four in the bottom and five on top, averaging nearly two ounces apiece."

PEARL (P.)—Late. New, and not fruited here. It was originated by J. W. Loomis, of Indiana, and from his description we quote: "Pearl is a seedling produced by pollenizing my No. 6 with Commonwealth. It is three or four days later, coming in when other good varieties are gone. It is a strong, vigorous grower, making large, strong plants; roots deep, and stands drought as well as Dunlap. The foliage is large, and free from rust. It throws up as many fruiting stems as Gandy, but, unlike Gandy, every bloom brings a berry, which makes it more productive. The fruit is roundish heart-shape, tapering to a blunt point, large, and as good as Gandy, but lighter colored. A first-class shipper." After the fruiting season of 1912 Mr. Loomis says: "Pearl was better than ever this season. We had plenty of rain for the first time since I fruited it. I counted the berries in one crate—they ran from 25 to 28 to the quart. I never saw berries that averaged as large all through the season as Pearl. First picking, June 28th; last picking, July 13th. Other varieties were nearly gone when Pearl commenced."

Many growers are seeking late varieties, and it seems from the above testimony that the Pearl is well worthy of a trial.

REASONER'S 324 (P.)—Midseason. A seedling of Gandy, crossed with Sen. Dunlap. The plant resembles Gandy, but is far more productive, though perhaps not as much so as Dunlap. It is somewhat similar to the latter in fruit, red and glossy, but rather firmer.

REASONER'S 370 (P.)—Midseason, late. This descendant of Glendale, Sharpless and Dunlap makes strong, healthy plants, with thrifty foliage. The fruit is of good size, firm and sweet. Its color is described as bright salmon, but we should say brilliant light red. It ripens about a week

later than Dunlap, and makes a very long season.

SENATOR DUNLAP (P.)—Medium early and makes a long season. Well known, and very popular.

WM. BELT (P.)—Midseason. Best

in flavor of all the June varieties. Grows splendid plants, and immense berries.

WONDER (P.)—Medium late. Similar to Uncle Jim or Dornan. Makes great plants and yields great fruit.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

Every package of plants that we send out bears this certificate:

No. 110. Columbus, O., Sept. 11, 1912.

This is to certify that the nursery stock for sale by M. Crawford Company, of Cuyahoga Falls, County of Summit, State of Ohio, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector in compliance with Section 1111 of the General Code of Ohio, and has

been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

Valid until September 15, 1913, unless revoked.

(Signed)

THE OHIO STATE BOARD
OF AGRICULTURE.

N. E. SHAW, Chief Inspector.

A. P. SANDLES, Sec'y.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

These prices are by express not prepaid.

When plants are ordered by mail add 5 cents for each dozen; 10 cents for each 25; 30 cents for each 100.

For Canadian orders the above rates must be doubled.

Six plants of one variety at dozen

rates; 50 of one variety at hundred rates; 500 of one variety at thousand rates.

Imperfect varieties (I) must have perfect varieties (P.) near them.

Imperfect and pistillate mean the same; perfect, staminate and bisexual mean the same.

	12	25	100	250	1000
Amanda (P.)	\$.20	\$.30	\$.75	\$	\$
Americus (P.)	1.00	1.50	5.00		
Barrymore (P.)	.20	.30	.75		
Bubach (I.)	.20	.30	.75		
Columbia (I.)	.20	.30	.75		
Commonwealth (P.)	.20	.30	.75		
Early Ozark (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	
Ekey (P.)	.20	.30	.75		
Fendall (I.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	
First Quality (P.)	.20	.30	.75		
Gibson (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Gill (P.)	.20				
Glen Mary (P.)	.20	.30	.75		
Gov. Fort (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	
Helen Gould (I.)	.20	.30	.75		
Highland (I.)	.20	.30	.75		
Hub (P.)	1.00	1.50	5.00	10.00	40.00
Iowa (P.)	1.00	1.50	5.00		
July (I.)	.20	.30	.75		
Latest (I.)	.20	.30			
Manhattan (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	
Margaret (P.)	.20	.30	.75		
Meteor (I.)	.20	.30	.75		
Mrs. Miller (I.)	.20	.30	.75		
Model (P.)	.50	.75	2.50	4.00	15.00
Nick Ohmer (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	
Norwood (P.)	.20	.30	.75		
Ohio Boy (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	5.00
Orem (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	
Pearl (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	
Progressive (P.)	2.00	3.00	10.00	20.00	75.00
Reasoner's 324 (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Reasoner's 370 (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Senator Dunlap (P.)	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Superb (P.)	1.00	1.50	5.00	10.00	40.00
Wm. Belt (P.)	.20	.30	.75		
Wonder (P.)	.20	.30	.75		

CLASSES AS TO TIME OF RIPENING.

Early—Barrymore, Early Ozark, 324, Reasoner's 370, Wm. Belt.	Late — Columbia, Commonwealth,
Fendall, Gill, Glen Mary, Norwood, Senator Dunlap.	First Quality, Gov. Fort. July, Latest
Medium — Amanda, Bubach, Ekey, Manhattan, Orem, Pearl, Wonder.	Everbearing—Americus, Iowa, Progressive, Superb.
Gibson, Helen Gould, Highland. Hub, Margaret, Meteor, Mrs. Miller, Model, Nick Ohmer, Ohio Boy, Reasoner's	

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—OUR PREMIUM FOR EARLY ORDERS.

In the great majority of our catalogs we have given directions on the above subject "In a nutshell," "In brief," "At length," and "for pleasure." Now we propose to give them "in full" in a little book entitled "Strawberry Culture," written by M. Crawford. It contains sixty-four pages, and every chapter is complete in its line. It has received high praise from high authorities in horticulture, and growers who have followed its directions have said that they would not part with the book for many times its cost, if they could not get another. Now we propose to give a copy of this book to every person who sends us an order amounting to \$1.00 or more before the first of April. This will remind you to order early, which we urge elsewhere, and give you a thorough treatise on the strawberry without extra cost. If you already have the book—many have bought it—you might like to present this new copy to some friend who is interested in the subject. In such a case we shall be pleased to mail it according to your directions, with your compliments. If there is no one to whom you wish to give the book you may add to your order plants to the amount of its price, 25 cents.

A FERTILIZER FOR THE STRAWBERRY.

For several years we have been selling a Potato Phosphate made in Zanesville, Ohio, which we consider first-class. It is made of good materials, and produces wonderful results. It is packed in 100-lb. sacks, and the price is \$1.50 per sack. The buyer pays the freight. The guaranteed analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent.

Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, 2 to 3 per cent.

Actual Potash, K. 2 O., 6 to 7 per cent

The ammonia contained in this brand is available, and not locked up in worthless materials.

In using this fertilizer for strawberries it may be put in with a grain

drill, after the ground is prepared for planting, about a week or ten days before the plants are to be set, thus giving it time to become somewhat blended with the soil. Another way is to wait a short time after the plants are set, until they have started into growth, and then apply the fertilizer by hand, strewing a small quantity around each plant. Care must be taken not to let it touch the leaves, as it is liable to burn them. It should be put on when the air is still.

The amount required is exceedingly variable. From 400 to 1000 pounds per acre may be used, and even more if desired. For a small bed, one pound to each rod of a row is a liberal application.

This is a complete fertilizer and good for any crop.

"PEDIGREE" PLANTS.

Making permanent improvement in any variety of fruit trees, fruit plants or vegetables without resorting to seed has never been accomplished. Very rarely a plant may sport, but this can not be brought about at will, nor can it be explained. Propagating from a selected branch, runner or tuber has never developed a new trait or characteristic in any variety. Whenever a nurseryman makes such a claim he is either deceiving himself or trying to deceive others. The man who propagates well known varieties by cuttings or runners and sends them out as thoroughbred is simply sailing under false colors, presumably for the sake of gain. There is no ped-

igree without seed. It is perfectly legitimate to grow plants from runners and sell them, but to vaunt them as "pedigree" plants is a deceit, and the grower who claims to be a breeder without the use of seed has all the marks of a quack.

Prof. H. E. VanDeman, ex-U. S. Pomologist, has a carefully prepared article about "Pedigreed Nursery Stock" in Green's Fruit-Grower for November, 1912, and in closing draws three

conclusions, the first of which we quote, as follows:

"The claims of 'pedigree' tree and perennial plant nurserymen seem to be groundless, so far as any positive and constant superiority of this stock is concerned. Any superiority that any nursery stock may have comes from superior climate, soil and treatment, and not from improvement by selection."

BLACKBERRIES.

We have been accustomed to offer three or four varieties of blackberries, but this year we have only one. Last winter was the coldest known in this section for many years, and, contrary to our expectations, the Blowers plants were injured, so we planted no root cuttings of that variety. We have already sold the greater part of our Ward plants, so we omit that also.

WATT—A sturdy grower, with wonderfully tough wood which does not split down. It is perfectly hardy, and very productive. As to season, it is

almost an ever-bearer, ripening in July and continuing till the last of September, or even early October. The fruit is large and lustrous, and of the richest flavor, making it most desirable for canning.

Owing to late planting of our root cuttings last spring our plants are not as large as usual, but they are healthy and well matured.

Price, 30 cents per dozen, 45 cents per 25, \$1.50 per 100, by express. By mail, 10 cents a dozen, or 50 cents per 100 additional.

CURRENTS.

In bygone days every garden had a row of currant bushes, and this beautiful fruit is even more desirable today than it was then, because of the great improvement in varieties. It is the finest of all northern fruits for jelly, and, made into jam or spiced, it forms a good appetizer. Gathered in the forenoon, thoroughly mashed, well mixed with about an equal measure of sugar and about one-fourth as much water, and set in a cool place through the day, it makes a delicious relish for the evening meal.

We offer two of the best red varieties.

GIANT RED—This was originated by Mr. E. P. Powell, of New York, the well known author and horticulturist. It was introduced by our firm a year ago, after having been thoroughly tested, and we can not describe it better than by reproducing what we said of it at that time. It probably surpasses all other varieties in growth

and productiveness. It attains a height of six or seven feet, and has yielded as much as a peck of fruit to the plant. It is about the size of Fay or Perfection, and is fine in appearance and quality. We think it will be a leader for market on account of its vigorous growth and wonderful productiveness. We have never seen any other variety that made such fine plants from cuttings.

Price 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen, by express. By mail, 5 cents each, or 25 cents per dozen additional. Liberal discounts to the trade. Write for terms.

PERFECTION—As its name suggests, is very fine. It succeeds everywhere, and is a thrifty grower and a prolific yielder. The fruit is large and handsome, fine for table use, and makes beautiful transparent jelly.

Price 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, by express. By mail, 5 cents each, or 25 cents per dozen additional.

GLADIOLUS BULBS.

Again we offer a few choice named varieties of this beautiful flower, and our splendid XX stock, which is a grand mixture, the finest we ever saw; also some choice seedlings. Several of the named varieties that we listed last year are already sold out, but we have added a few others that we think will be pleasing. All good blooming

bulbs.

On bulbs that are ten cents each or more, we prepay the charges. For those that are less than 10 cents, add 1 cent each, 3 cents for 6, 5 cents for 12, 40 cents for 100, to the prices given, when wanted by mail.

AMERICA—This is by far the most popular variety before the public at

the present time. Its rare color, a very delicate pink with a suggestion of lavender, its crimson markings in the throat, and its large, wide open flowers, most beautifully arranged upon the stem, form a combination that is wonderfully charming. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents, 100, \$3.00.

EARLY AMETHYST—The flower is of medium size and its color is a rich blending of purple and amethyst, with a yellow spearhead on the lower petal, making a contrast that is much admired. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents.

GLORY (Ruffled)—The petals are crimped along the edges, giving the flower a very attractive appearance. The color is a delicate, creamy pink, with a bright crimson stripe through the center of each lower petal. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

HELEN SILL—Makes a tall, strong spike, and large flowers of a rich lavender pink. Very beautiful and desirable. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

JESSIE—This brilliant variety may be described as red velvet. The stem is slender and graceful, and the flowers are a most brilliant red, with a stroke of equally vivid yellow on each of the lower side petals. It blooms very early and from very small bulbs. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents.

NEW AMERICA—This makes great bulbs and great plants, and tall, straight spikes. The color is a beautiful blending of pink and white. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

NIAGARA—New, and the best yellow out. A vigorous grower, and makes large, handsome flowers. This is receiving much attention from bulb growers. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

REXFORD—Rose color, with large white throat. Very beautiful. It has one fault—the two rows of flowers are slightly separated. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

SHAKESPEARE—This is a very old variety, but it holds its own among the many new ones. In shape the flower is perfect, and the color is lovely, white blotched with rose. Each, 10 cents.

WM. MASON—Brilliant red, very large and showy. Each, 10 cents;

dozen, \$1.00.

YELLOW SEEDLING—New and desirable. A delicate yellow with red markings in the throat, a combination which makes it very conspicuous in the field. It is a free bloomer, and at a little distance has the appearance of a glowing mass of yellow enriched with red. Yellow varieties are not very numerous, and it is quite an advantage to get a new one of that color at such a moderate price. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

MIXED VARIETIES—By many years of careful management our XX stock has been built up to about the highest attainable degree of excellence. Each year we add to it some choice varieties—never anything inferior—and mark out some that multiply too fast, thus keeping it balanced. This winter we have still further heightened its already superior quality by adding the cream of our growings and selectings for several years past. Dozen, 20 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

SEEDLINGS—We have a choice lot of these, grown from the finest American and German seed, and, strictly speaking, there are no two alike, although some may resemble each other closely. Dozen, 20 cents; 100, \$1.00.

THEODOSIA GRANT—New. Not yet for sale. Of all known varieties of gladioli we believe that this is the most delicate in coloring, not even excepting the whites. Itself is white from the center outward, but its snowy petals are edged with a fine shading of shell pink, reminding one of that loveliest of spring flowers, the trailing arbutus, or mayflower. It was much admired at the Chicago convention last August, and will be in great demand when put on the market. The flowers are of good size, though not the largest, and so perfectly arranged on the stem that they present a graceful and charming front of the most exquisite blending of delicate shades. It is a vigorous grower, perfectly healthy, and makes a stem of good height, bearing a long spike of flowers, many of which are open at once. We predict that it will be immensely popular when disseminated.

OUR HISTORY IN TESTIMONIALS.

In many of our catalogs we have printed a page or two of testimonials received the preceding year; in some we had no room. This time we will go back to the beginning and give a few quotations all along the way, showing the appreciation of those who have bought our stock:

1881

Ohio—"Received plants today in capital order. I never had better from

any source."

Kentucky—"The plants are the finest I ever saw."

1883

Florida—"The finest of plants, and well packed."

Kansas—"Fine plants. Could not be better."

1884

Georgia—"The plants were the finest imaginable."

Dakota—"Plants arrived in splendid condition."

1885

Tennessee — "The plants came promptly. I never saw nicer."

Iowa—"Plants received all right, and I thank you for the extras"

1887

Virginia—"The plants came a few days ago, all fine ones and in excellent condition."

Missouri—"The plants were in the best possible condition, as always when they come from Mr. Crawford."

1888

Nova Scotia—"Plants are as fresh and green as if just taken from the ground. Many thanks for your very liberal count."

Utah—"Plants came in fine shape. Glad to get them."

1889

Illinois—"Plants, as usual, extra fine, extra count, and extra varieties."

Alabama—"I must say they are the finest plants I ever saw."

1890

Arkansas—"I thank you heartily for excellence of plants, careful packing and very liberal count."

Oregon—"Plants arrived in fine condition. Thanks for the liberal count."

1891

New Hampshire—"I thought I had seen fine plants, but yours are ahead."

Michigan—"I always look for good things from you, but these were a little the best I ever got from any quarter."

1892

Vermont—"Plants came in fine shape, and are in every way most satisfactory."

Washington—"The five thousand plants arrived in splendid condition."

1893

Rhode Island—"The best plants I have ever received during my twenty-five years in the business."

California—"The finest plants I have ever seen."

1894

Ontario—"The plants came all right. Thanks for the liberal count and the extra plants."

Montana—"I have never received finer strawberry plants, nor had any come through in better order."

1896

Indiana—"For high-grade plants, superior packing and liberal count, I have never dealt with any one who is your equal."

Manitoba—"The plants were very fine indeed, and all are growing."

1897

Nebraska—"As usual in my dealings with you, I am particularly well pleased."

New York—"Better plants, in better condition, would be an impossibility."

1898

Maine—"Everything you have sent us has been of the best quality."

Minnesota—"Plants came in the very best condition. I never received better."

1900

Colorado—"The plants arrived in the most splendid condition."

Pennsylvania - - "The finest and freshest plants I ever received."

1901

Idaho—"Perfection has surely been reached in the packing and handling of plants by M. Crawford Company."

New Mexico — "The strawberry plants came O. K."

1905

Wyoming—"Plants came in excellent condition, not even a leaf wilted after their long journey."

Massachusetts—"Plants received in fine condition, the same as all we have ever received from you."

1906

Wisconsin—"The plants I got of you are the finest lot I ever saw."

Mississippi—"The plants came all right. Many thanks for good, liberal count."

1907

Connecticut—"The plants were as fine as any I ever received."

Texas—"The fine lot of strawberry plants you shipped me came in excellent condition."

1908

New Jersey—"It is a pleasure to receive plants from you. Both in quantity and quality you excel."

West Virginia—"The strawberry plants came in fine shape—good, honest, business plants, and such liberal count."

1910

Delaware—"The plants were very fine, and were received in splendid condition."

British Columbia — "Very good plants. I shall be pleased to recommend your firm to my friends."

1912

Ohio—"I never received plants in better shape."

Massachusetts—"Please accept my thanks for the good plants with which you filled my order, and for the currant bushes sent gratis to replace those damaged in transit last year. I appreciate the latter especially."

Washington, D. C.—"Your courteous favor and your catalog came promptly. The first catalog you sent is in use in the files of the nomenclature section of this office, where Prof. Lake is taking up the work of fruit nomenclature. The last copy is placed in the reference file of my immediate office, where we use it from day to day. I thank you cordially for your promptness. (Signed) G. B. Brackett, Pomologist."